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APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

Thursday August 14, 1941

Established 1892

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL LessonBy HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Golden Text—Psalms 139:1-4
(Revised by Western Newspaper Union)

Lesson for August 10

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JAMES TEACHES CONSISTENT CHRISTIAN LIVING

LESSON TEXT—James 1:17-25; 2:14-17; 3:13-18
Golden Text—Psalms 139:1-4
The Father in heaven is the Father of the Fatherless, and he is the Father of the Fatherless.

Spiritually minded but very practical was James, an outstanding leader in the Church (Gal. 2:9; Acts 15) and the brother of our Lord. His epistle speaks little about Christ, but it reflects more of His teachings than any of the other epistles. It parallels the sermon on the mount and in that way, as well as other epistles, greatly resembles the teachings of Jesus. It is a straightforward discussion of practical Christian living.

There is so much inconsistency among Christians in their daily walk that nothing could be more needed than a careful study of the exhortations of James.

I. Be Doers of the Word—Not Hearers Only (1:17-25). Knowing God's will is important, but it amounts to little except to condemn upon us, unless we do it. It is good to hear with respect and attention, but there is no point in talking about what we have heard unless we practice it.

God is the "giver of every good and perfect gift" (that's literally and wonderfully true). He has not withheld one blessing, even to the giving of His Son, who was sent down from heaven to redeem us. His very goodness should prompt us to lay aside everything which dishonors Him. (Wash. (v. 20).

The "word" (v. 21)—all these must go, and we must be "engrafted" in our hearts and lives. Note that it is not enough to read the Word, or even to memorize it. It must take root and grow in our life.

II. Believe—But Do Not Forget to Work (2:14-17). Yes, we are, and in no other way; but the man who says he has faith in Christ will inevitably show the results of that faith in his life.

James is not in any way contradicting the teaching of Paul's epistles regarding justification by faith, but is clearly stating what must be true, that a faith which does not result in works, i. e., in a manifestation of a true Christian life, externally and visibly, is not the kind of faith commanded by God, and constantly revealed in the New Testament as the only instrument for the appropriation of the redemption that is in Jesus Christ our Lord. There is no such thing as real, genuine, vital, living, Christian faith, except it has its fruits in the works of faith" (W. L. M. Smith).

How that faith will show itself in the practical dealings of daily life is graphically presented in verses 14-16. Pious talk has always been very cheap, and it certainly accomplishes nothing. Real Christianity works.

III. Trust—But Do Not Boast of Tomorrow (2:18-19). There is a strange religious attitude which talks about faith as though it were something of which to boast, which encourages people not only to believe, but actually to presume. There is a radical difference between faith and presumption.

All Christians are subject to the temptation of talking about being "strangers and pilgrims" (Heb. 11:13) in this earth, and then planning their lives and their business as though everything will continue as it is through all eternity. It is right to plan, but every day we should plan subject to God's will, always realizing that this may be the day when we shall be called into His presence to give an account of the deeds done in the flesh.

Every hour of life should find us ready to meet the Lord, and with all in readiness, so that our going may leave behind a clear testimony of faith in God, and of consistent Christian living.

IV. Be Honest—Without the Need of an Oath (2:12). A Christian should never need to give an oath in the ordinary affairs of daily life. His life should be so transparently honest and consistent by aboveboard that his word ("yes," "no," "yes," "no," "yes," "no") is "as good as his bond."

The Jews were accustomed to use formulas for oaths such as those mentioned in Matthew 23:35-37. They would have felt much at home in our day when there is so much dishonesty that people are constantly calling on God to witness to their truthfulness. Those who have least to do with Him and the worst records for dishonesty are most prone to thus seek to bolster their word.

What a striking contrast is the simple "yes" or "no" of the true Christian. Let us make our word always good, because it is the expression of the integrity of our lives.

Fort Protects
Pacific OutpostDefenses on Oahu Island
Are Believed Equal
To Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON.—The defenses of the island of Oahu in the American Territory of Hawaii are regarded by some experts as superior to those of Britain's Gibraltar, which for a century has been regarded as a synonym for naval and military impregnability.

Major defense construction projects have been undertaken in Oahu, numerous outlying islands of the mid-Pacific, and the Aleutian Islands on the northern rim the great ocean. These developments will have the cumulative effect not only of contributing to the air-and-naval defense of the mid-Pacific fortress, but also the possible retention of Oahu for an extensive period even if the U. S. Pacific fleet should be shattered by an enemy power.

Military and naval experts are reported to have "explored" every contingency that might arise in the defense of the Hawaiian Islands, making outlying bastion of West coast defenses, and to have second and third plans of action even in the event of serious early reverses in event of a possible war.

Last Word in Defense. The tremendous and ever-expanding naval and military concentration at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere on the island of Oahu take into account the effective defense of all other islands in the Hawaiian Islands, the systematic operations, and the "last ditch" defense of all enemy fleet defenses of Oahu even in event of major reversals for the Pacific fleet.

The view that Oahu's defenses are even stronger than those of Gibraltar rests upon the fact that the strictly military defenses of the island are supplemented by a land area large enough for the swift maneuvering of large military forces and by conditions of surf, beach and coastal indentation which increase the odds against the effective organization of enemy forces that might make a landing.

Aviation and other coastal defenses are being developed on other Hawaiian Islands theoretically available for enemy landing which would make an invasion attempt prohibitively costly to an enemy.

Enemy Losses Estimated. The successful organization of an invasion of Oahu would require, ample, would entail an initial enemy loss of from 250,000 to 300,000 men. Even if the landing were effected, the enemy still would have an extremely difficult problem in maintaining communications and supply, since there would remain many points from which harassment operations could be conducted by air.

The defense plans count on the problem of subsistence for the half-million military and civilian population in the event of long siege. This problem frequently has been the subject of unofficial comment and speculation, but evidently has received more official attention than it deserves.

Besides greatly accumulated reserves of foodstuffs and fuel, it is understood that the defense project include vast "seed reserves" which could enable quick planting of food crops in emergency times.

Screaming Cargo Is Too Much for Truck Driver COLUMBUS, MISS.—Hearing the screams of a child as he piloted his truck down the highway, a driver gave Truck Driver W. H. Dabbs, the "scare of his life," but when he stopped to investigate, he found John Wayne Parham, aged three, hanging by one arm from the back of the truck and crying, "I wanna go home. My boy had fallen asleep in the truck and upon awakening had attempted to climb out. He told the driver he had been hanging on for more than a mile before he was discovered.

The truck was traveling between 40 and 45 miles an hour.

'Part of America' at War With Germany Already BERLIN.—The German press discovered today that "part of America" is formally at war with Germany.

The Tuscarora Indian tribe, of New York state, part of the Irons group, formally declared war on Germany in 1917 as an "independent people," the press said, because they did not consider themselves included in the declaration of war by the United States.

But the Tuscaroras "never offered to smoke the peace pipe with a German representative" during the negotiations and hence, still are at war, the press said.

New Machine Puts Color Designs on Chinaware SEBRING, OHIO.—For the first time in the history of the pottery industry machinery is being used successfully at a Sebring firm in the decoration of chinaware, formerly a painstaking manual task.

The new machine, developed within the last year, applies decorations to dinnerware at a rate of speed 30 times faster than the hand-stamping method which will probably lower selling price.

FARM TOPICS

CARE ESSENTIAL
IN FILLING SILODry, Unpacked Materials
Spoil Readily.By PROF. R. C. MILLER
(Agricultural Engineering Department, Ohio State University)

Most effective results in avoiding spoiled silage are obtained by taking proper precautions in silo construction and by harvesting the silage crop at the right period.

In general, silage spoils because it comes in contact with air after it is placed in the silo. Defects in silo construction, use of material which is too dry to pack well in the silo, and too much speed in filling or too little tramping of the material are the chief agencies that permit air to ruin the silage.

Every type of silo whether it be a permanent upright type, a temporary frame structure, or a trench below ground surface can be built to preserve silage effectively if the material placed in the silo is moist enough to pack well or permit thorough packing of dried material.

The rule of thumb method for determining the correct moisture content for plants going into a silo is that it should be possible to press or wring water from the chopped material. If that cannot be done, water should be added. Plants with 60 to 75 per cent moisture are at the right stage for silage. Materials of a surface silo at a time or by taking a slice only a few inches thick from the end of a trench silo.

The spoilage of silage at the top of an above-ground silo or at the end of a trench silo should not be avoided entirely without prohibitive cost. Repacking at intervals of a few days after the silo is filled or putting chopped silage over other material on top of the silage will reduce the loss.

Considerable silage is lost while the silo is being emptied because too great an arching up of silage is caused by feeding. This loss can be reduced by feeding from a half inch of the silage only a few inches thick from the end of a trench silo.

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Nip a Tuck
By BOB GOT WILLES

WATCH THIS SPACE!

Stonewall, Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Harding and family, of Norfolk are spending this week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Harding.

Miss Mary LeForn Doss, of Appomattox, spent a few days this week with Miss Lina Caldwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeling Sison and family, of Richmond were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Wheeler and daughter, Betty and Barbara, and Mrs. J. R. Burnett are visiting relatives in Missouri.

Mrs. Charles F. P. Crawley and son left this week for their home in Atlanta, after visiting relatives here. They were accompanied by Miss Faye Stratton, who will spend some time with her sister.

Miss Louise Turney spent this day in Roanoke.

Misses Martha Thornhill and Lila B. Davidson spent last week with Mrs. C. T. Roach, in Emporia.

Mrs. Jennie Bondurant and Mr. Henry Drinkard, of Lynchburg, are spending this week with their parents.

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Personals

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Milk, Natural Greens
Bolster Egg Yield

If hot summer weather has caused your birds' appetites to wane, try feeding them with green feed and milk. L. M. Black, extension poultryman at the New Jersey college of agriculture, Rutgers university, advises rock owners.

"Toward the end of the production year, layers often begin to lose interest in the standard rations," Black says. "Hot weather also tends to reduce feed consumption and lowered egg yields often result. To counteract these effects, wise poultrymen feed supplementary materials to whet their birds' appetites, bolster depleted stores of vitamins and provide protein to stimulate egg production."

"Natural green material is generally plentiful during summer and proves a welcome addition to the laying ration. Fresh lawn clippings, swiss chard, cabbage, lettuce and many other garden vegetables—even many varieties of weeds—are excellent."

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Relieve THE COLDS
Merry OfLiquid-Tabs
Solve-Nose
Cough Drops
TRY "SOL-N-TIM" A WOODRUM LINEPERSONAL
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New U. S. Fighter in Flight

A 1942 AAA Farm Practice Plan, which indicates whether a farm practices in the Agricultural Conservation program, is now available to every Virginia farm which participated in the 1941 program and every non-participating farm. The plan is a booklet, dated November 1 to be considered a participating farm in the 1942 program.

While October 31, 1941, is the last day that the 1942 farm practice plan may be obtained, many farmers who are interested should contact county and community committees.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Maude Burnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Burnett, of Stonewall, and Mr. Hogn Stark Bradford, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bradford, of Natural Bridge, took place Sunday, August 3, at 9 o'clock in the morning on the lawn of Spanish Oaks, the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Irving, pastor of Hebrew Baptist church.

The approximate maximum 1942 payment which may be earned by carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm will be shown on the farm practice plan. This payment will determine the amount of conservation materials which may be approved for the farm under the program.

The soil-building allowance determined for each farm will be the sum of \$1.32 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm; 20 cents times the acreage of pasture land; and 20 cents times the acreage of cropland which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres; 4-81 times the 1940 acreage of commercial vegetables determined for the farm under the 1940 ACP, applicable only to farms having three or more acres of commercial vegetables in 1940.

The Farm Practice Plan, says the AAA, helps the individual to select and carry out soil-building practices which he and the committee agree upon as most needed on the farm, and will enable the farm to participate to the fullest extent.

Participation in the program is voluntary. While a farmer may not be able to carry out in one year all practices listed on the farm practice plan, they afford him a workable plan to keep in mind for succeeding years.

Included in the 1942 program, as of 1941, will be a special allowance of \$10 which farmers may earn by planting forest trees, in addition to practices listed on the farm practice plan, they afford him a workable plan to keep in mind for succeeding years.

The 1942 program continues the \$20 minimum payment that may be earned on any farm which, plus the \$15 tree-planting allowance, makes it possible for producers on any farm to earn as much as \$35.

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